

THE DWARF MISTLETOE IN CONNECTICUT.—While studying the flora in a wooded sphagnum swamp bordering Spectacle Ponds, Kent, Connecticut, in company with Mr. E. H. Austin, the so-called “witches’-brooms” on both black spruce and tamarack trees attracted us to an investigation.

These conspicuous growths occur rather sparingly on the older trees, here 20 to 25 feet high, and examination displayed *Arceuthobium pusillum* Peck in abundance among their branches. On normal and vigorous shoots adjoining these were still other colonies, in not a few of which the parasites were as numerous as on those forming “brooms.”

Several branches of the spruce bore from 18 to 22 plants of the mistletoe within one inch, a number but little exceeding that on a like area upon one branch of tamarack. In the latter species, however, while the “brooms” were similar in size they were less branched and usually bore scarcely two per cent of the number common to the other host.

Plants upon the spruce were more slender, with longer internodes, and varied in color through dull yellow to chestnut or purple-brown, which became much darker in drying. On the tamarack they were brighter in color, varying through more bronzed or golden tints to somewhat olive-brown which is appreciably retained in the more robust dried state.

No deleterious results were apparent from this parasitism, although from other influences neither host seems to attain more than moderate size or length of life.

The altitude of this station is about 1200 feet, and at this time, May 11, 1903, signs of flowers or fruit were wanting.—E. H. EAMES, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

## MEETING OF THE JOSSELYN SOCIETY.

DORA H. MOULTON, SEC.

THE Josselyn Botanical Society of Maine held its Annual Meeting and Field Day from June 29th to July 3rd at Skowhegan on the banks of the Kennebec. There was an unusually large attendance of the members, whose enthusiasm and persistence, aided by the fair